(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1934.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1784.

LONDON, *October* 11.

THE empreſs of Ruſſia, during her laſt war with the Turks, was at great pains to eſtabliſh her credit in Holland, on a permanent footing! At firſt the Dutch were very jealous, and would lend only on exorbitant terms; by degrees, they came down a little, and finding great punctuality in payment, ſhe, towards the cloſe of it, borrowed at five per cent. Moſt of thoſe debts have ſince been diſcharged, and the intereſt on the reſt paid to an hour; ſo that her ambaſſador found no difficulty in opening a negotiation for a million ſterling, at four per cent. which is ſuſpended at preſent, and will not take place unleſs the war goes on.

A ſhort time will bring a great quantity of caſh into circulation, very capital orders being now getting up for Spain, from whence remittances are chiefly made in ready money; and beſides this, the Americans are opening a very extenſive trade with the Spaniards: So that, in exchange for our manufactures, we ſhall receive the gold and ſilver of the latter in large ſums, through the medium of the former.

Extract of a private letter from Paris.

"This will certainly be the moſt enlightened and refined nation in the whole world, in a very ſhort time! nothing but experiments in philoſophy going forward! I was a few days ſince ſpectator of a glaſs jug, filled with dephlogiſticated air! And into this jug was put a mouſe! And the mouſe was taken out in half an hour as if dead; but being put into a lady's glove before a fire, the little creature recovered, and running into a hole was ſeen no more.

"The grand purpoſe of the above experiment, I found, was to ſhew, that if the mouſe had been put into common air, it would not have lived fifteen minutes; but as the air, in which it was put, was dephlogiſticated, it lived twice fifteen minutes!"

The abate Fontana, the Prieſtly of Italy, has adviſed the king of Naples to dig a well a mile deep, and to chooſe the loweſt ſpot of the kingdom for it, not liable to be overflowed. He conceives that the leaſt vent to take off the gaz that ariſes from fermentation in the bowels of the earth, would prevent a dreadful earthquake.

The 27th ult. an extraordinary circumſtance happened at St. Auſtle, in Cornwall:—A man had got a private place, near his houſe, to conceal ſmuggled goods, and going to open the place to remove them, a man who accompanied him went in firſt, and was ſtruck dead. The owner of the goods entered next, and he alſo died directly. A third perſon then going in, was apparently ſtruck dead, but recovered in ſome meaſure afterwards. His life, however, is ſtill deſpaired of. It is thought this unhappy accident was occaſioned by the pernicious effects of air long ſtagnated and confined.

The animoſity of the Hollanders againſt the Engliſh (particularly at Amſterdam) is ſo great, that it is dangerous for any perſon to walk the ſtreets, in a Britiſh garb, early in the evening, or late at night. This antipathy, ſo ſtrongly rivetted in the minds of every deſcription of the inhabitants, was the ſole cauſe of lord Shelburne not being introduced to the prince ſtadtholder, a circumſtance very erroneouſly ſet forth in the London news-papers.

According to letters from Marſeilles, a capital houſe at that place, of more than fifty years eſtabliſhment, has ſtopped payment, in conſequence of the late failures at Paris.

Mr. Panchaud, the well known banker at Paris, loſt ſeventy thouſand pounds by the late failure of the French bank.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 10.

"We have had occaſion to obſerve, that ſtorms have been moſtly general on the 3d of Auguſt laſt; but no part of the kingdom ſeems to have ſuffered ſo much as the countries adjacent to Orleans. On the above day a ſtorm roſe, which taking its direction from S. W. to N. E. over-ran, in leſs than half an hour, a ſpace of 20 leagues by one. By its dreadful and rapid effects, 20 pariſhes have loſt every hope of a crop, which was the moſt promiſing ever known. The hamlet of Saint Bohaire ſuffered moſt; all the trees were torn up by the roots, the chimnies beat down, and every houſe, mill, and barn, unroofed. The timber work of the church, 56 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and 19 in height, which, though built in the year 1555, was as good as new, gave way during the evening ſervice. Luckily only one life was loſt, and about 40 were wounded; the reſt owed their lives to the ſtrong cieling that ſupported the timber frame."

Mr. Beckman, member of the royal ſociety of Gottingen, has lately made a valuable diſcovery with reſpect to manufactures. He has found from repeated experiments, that the catharmus, or ſaffower, otherwiſe the baſtard ſaffron plant, gives a moſt beautiful yellow dye to cotton, wool, and even linen yarn.

Oct. 24. Captain Muir, of the Mary, arrived at Falmouth from Maryland, on the 12th ult. ſpoke the Princeſs Mary, from Maryland to Bourdeaux, which had ſprung her rudder, and was putting back, being then 40 leagues from Baltimore; and on the 1ſt ſpoke the Two Friends, Fanning, from Dublin for Philadelphia, in lat. 44, long. 23, all well.

We are told, but with what exact truth we know not, that in all the armed aſſociations in Ireland, there is ſcarcely a ſingle individual with a muſket in his hand, but who is a freeholder.

In this kind of military fame, Ireland, Heaven be praiſed, is quite out-done by America; in America it is not eaſy to find a ſingle man, from 15 to 40, who has not ſtood a ſhot, and who has not been in real action!

Oct. 25. A letter from Waterford ſays, that the veſſel which they ſent from thence with various ſorts of goods for Boſton, is returned; by which they have an account, that when they arrived there, they found ſuch a confuſion among the people, that the ſupercargo thought it not ſafe to land any goods there, but put to ſea again, and bore away for Nova-Scotia, where they had a quick ſale for their whole cargo, amongſt the new ſettlers; and they ſay that that colony in ſo ſhort a time ſeems to be in a flouriſhing ſtate.

A letter from St. Jeau Pied de Port, in Navarre in France, ſays, that on the 2d ult. died there, Monſ. James Le Meſſurier, aged 118 years; he was born in that town, and was never 20 miles from it in his life. His common food for ſome years was vegetables.

Faſhion has long been looked upon as a harpy of the moſt deluſive kind; a recent melancholy inſtance, we hope, will have a juſt weight with our fair readers not to follow it beyond the line of reaſon, as they may depend on it as a fact, that a moſt amiable young lady, whoſe name we conceal, out of reſpect to her family, and who was lately married, from the conſtant uſe of a preparation to change the colour of her hair, loſt the uſe of her ſenſes, and died raving mad, in the courſe of laſt week.

All heads now, which appear powdered, are ſuppoſed to be gray: and an immediate reduction in the price of ſtarch is expected to take place, in conſequence of the rejection of powder by the fair ſex.

Nov. 13, The king's ſpeech on Tueſday was allowed by every member in both houſes, one clerk excepted, to be the beſt that his majeſty ever delivered in parliament. This certainly does the higheſt honour to the cabinet miniſters. We ſaw nothing of former peace ſpeeches in it, although the diſtemper of the horned cattle at Derby offered an occaſion of that kind.

A report prevailed on Monday, at the weſt end of the town, of a change in the miniſtry, the particulars of which we could not exactly learn, but it is ſaid,

Lord North is to be created duke of Kent, and to retire:

Earl Temple to be firſt lord of the treaſury;

Mr. Pitt chancellor of the exchequer; and

Lord Loughborough chancellor.

Thoſe who take offence at five or ſix Iriſhmen having ſeats in the Britiſh ſenate, ſhould recollect the number of Engliſhmen who have been dignified with Iriſh peerages.

Nov. 17, Lord North is certainly to be called up to the houſe of peers, by the title of duke of Kent, but not until after Chriſtmas.

NORWICH, *January* 8.

The great rain which fell laſt Monday night and Tueſday, together with the diſſolving ſnow, produced the greateſt flood in the Little River, which now runs by this town, that has been known this 64 years; and but few people now living ever ſaw a greater flood in the river Shertycket than now runs there. The vaſt quantities of lumber of all kinds which came floating down the ſtreams, are full proofs of the damage that muſt be ſuſtained by people owning property contiguous to the rivers above. We have already heard of a number of bridges and mills being ſwept away by the irreſiſtable torrent, and expect to hear of more; a ſlaughter-houſe, which ſtood adjoining the wharf bridge in Cheſſea, in which was depoſited a conſiderable quantity of hides, beef, tallow, &c. is entirely carried off, and not the leaſt veſtiges of it remains. Happy! happy! for the inhabitants of Cheſſea, there was but little ice in the river to cauſe an obſtruction of the water below; had it been otherwiſe, they doubtleſs would have experienced that, which would not have been forgotten for 60 years to come.

NEW-LONDON, *January* 9.

The ſudden thaw we had the beginning of this week, riſed the brooks and rivers to ſuch a degree, that a conſiderable number of bridges are carried off.

Wednesday morning a large quantity of plank and timber which compoſed the bridges on Shetucket river, was ſeen floating down this harbour.

NEW-YORK, *January* 9.

Late European papers received by the Edward, captain Coupar, mention, that advices from the eaſt bring the important intelligence, that a very unhappy diſagreement had ariſen between lord Macartney and Sir Edward Hughes, by which the operations have been greatly impeded by the want of that correſpondence and good underſtanding between the marine and military force, which at all times is proper to give effect to their proceedings, but which in this particular ſervice is eſſentially requiſite. Sir Edward Hughes has written home, and has declared that ſomething muſt be immediately done, that harmony may be reſtored among the ſervants of the crown and the company. That letters received from Grenoble ſay, that the almoſt continual rains that have fell for two months paſt, have formed torrents which have done abundance of damage in the neighbouring parts, where they have ſtopped up ſome roads, deſtroying others, carried away houſes, mills, and covered the fields with ſtones, among which there are ſome of an enormous ſize. The village of Vaulnavey, three leagues from that city, has particularly ſuffered; the wretched inhabitants having loſt all habitations, barns, furniture, cloaths, working tools, and implements of huſbandry. Thirty heads of families ſtripped of every thing, burthened with children half naked, without food or ſhelter, and conſumed with an epidemic fever, which had already made great havock before the melancholy cataſtrophe, claim the commiſeration of the philanthrophiſt. That the affairs of Ireland are very important, ſcarce a day paſſes without meſſengers paſſing to and from Dublin; the buſineſs of that nation is likely to occaſion ſome warm conteſts this winter. And, that ſince the ſigning of the preliminaries, the Spaniards began building the following ſhips of force; two of 100 guns, two of 90, one of 70, four of 60, one of 50, and eight frigates from 24 to 40 guns, which is given out as a fact.

Jan. 10. An extraordinary inſtance of virtue in a female ſoldier, has occurred lately in the American army, in the Maſſachuſetts line, viz. A lively, comely young nymph, 19 years of age, dreſſed in man's apparel, has been diſcovered; and what redounds to her honour, ſhe has ſerved in the character of a ſoldier for near three years undiſcovered; during which time ſhe diſplayed herſelf with activity, alertneſs, chaſtity, and valour; having been in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, and received two wounds, a ſmall ſhot remaining in her to this day; ſhe was a remarkable vigilant ſoldier on her poſt, and always gained the admiration and applauſe of her officers; was never found in liquor, and always kept company with the moſt upright and temperate ſoldiers. For ſeveral months this gallantreſs ſerved with credit as a waiter in a general officer's family; a violent illneſs (when the troops were at Philadelphia) led to the diſcovery of her ſex; ſhe has ſince been honourably diſcharged from the army with a reward, and ſent to her connexions, who, it appears, live to the eaſtward of Boſton, at a place called Mundduncook. The cauſe of her perſonating a man, it is ſaid, proceeded from the rigour of her parents, who exerted their prerogative to induce her marriage with a young man ſhe had conceived a great antipathy for, together with her being a remarkable heroine, and warmly attached to the cauſe of her country, in the ſervice of which, it muſt be acknowledged, ſhe gained reputation; and no doubt will be noticed by the compilers of the hiſtory of our grand revolution. She paſſed by the name of Robert Shurtlieff, while in the army, and was borne on the rolls of the regiment as ſuch. For particular reaſons her real name is withheld, but the facts aforementioned are unqueſtionable and unembelliſhed.

Laſt week a new born infant was found in a back yard, where it appeared to have been thrown from an upper window of an adjoining houſe, by the unnatural mother, daughter of a man known by the name of Portugueſe John.

Extract of a letter dated on board the La Sophie, Engliſh frigate, Sandy-Hook, Sunday, January 4 1784.

"I never was preſent at ſo mournful an affair in my life as yeſterday—On Tueſday the 30th of December, Sir Charles Douglaſs ſent ſeven of his ſailors, with a midſhipman, in the long boat, to get ſome water from on board the Bridgewater tranſport, which lay a little aſtern of him; as ſoon as they had got that ſhip between the commodore's and the boat, they bound the midſhipman, and pulled towards the ſhore; being per-

ceived from Sir Charles's ship, he ordered the barge in purſuit of them, but not chooſing to truſt any of the ſailors, ſhe was manned (at their own requeſt) by the hon. Hamilton Douglaſs Hallyburton, ſecond ſon of the earl of Morton, and firſt lieutenant of the commodore's ſhip, by the ſecond lieutenant of marines, (a young man of a fine appearance, only 23 years of age) with 12 midſhipmen, and one ſeaman, a native of this country, and the only one they could truſt; before they got half way to the ſhore, a ſnow ſtorm began. They purſued their intention. Night came on, no word of them! guns were fired in vain! Wedneſday and Thurſday the ſtorm continued. On Friday boats were ſent in ſearch of them. They found the barge made faſt by her grappling, at the entrance of a ſwamp or meadow, thoſe in ſearch went upon it with ſome difficulty, owing to holes and broken ground. They had not gone far before (to their inexpreſſible grief, though agreeable to their fears) they found ten of the bodies in the ſpace of 30 yards, lying dead, at their length, on their faces, almoſt covered with ſnow! They proved to be poor Hallyburton, the earl of Morton's ſecond ſon, (who had taken that name for an eſtate of £. 2000 a year, ſterling, and of which he was in actual poſſeſſion) a moſt promiſing young man, only 20 years of age; the ſecond lieutenant of marines and eight midſhipman, all likely men, of the firſt families, and the eldeſt not above 20 years of age. I attended their funeral to the light-houſe, where they were buried with the honours of war, in one grave, though in ten different coffins, followed by the officers and marines of all the ſhips. A moſt melancholy and awful proceſſion! one other midſhipman has ſince been found by the country people and buried. For the honour of a countryman, I muſt mention, that he found two guineas and a half in the pocket of the midſhipman, which he brought on board to the commodore. We ſail to-morrow if the wind is fair."

David Crane, a young man who drove the Philadelphia ſtage waggon, was drowned on Sunday laſt as he was croſſing Newark river. He accidentally fell overboard, and was drove under the ice.

Yeſterday a boat coming from Paules-Hook to this city, got among the ice near the battery, which injured her ſo much that ſhe ſunk; but by the timely aſſiſtance of the people from the ſhore, the paſſengers were all ſaved, though conſiderably injured by the froſt. A negro that was on board was ſo affected with the cold, that he expired ſoon after he got on ſhore.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 17.

In ASSEMBLY, TUESDAY, December 2, 1783, 2. m.

The report of the committee, read November 29, relative to the preparations to be made for public demonſtrations of joy, was read the ſecond time, and adopted as follows, viz.

The committee appointed to confer with council concerning the public demonſtrations of joy it may now be proper to authoriſe in this ſtate, upon the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Great-Britain, beg leave to report, as the joint opinion of that board and your committee——

That a triumphal arch be erected at the upper end of High or Market ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh ſtreets, to be embelliſhed with illuminated paintings and ſuitable inſcriptions; and that ſome fire-works be prepared for the occaſion:

That ſuch an exhibition, in point of elegance, as well as in regard to the convenience and ſafety of the ſpectators, will prove moſt generally acceptable; it being intended there ſhould be no other illumination in the city: That theſe preparations may be completed in three or four weeks, and will require, by the moſt exact computation they could at preſent make, about five or at moſt ſix hundred pounds: And therefore,

Reſolved, That a ſum not exceeding ſix hundred pounds be, and is hereby appropriated for the purpoſe of enabling the ſupreme executive council to make public demonſtrations of joy upon the definitive treaty of peace between the United States and Great-Britain.

As theſe demonſtrations of joy are preſcribed and regulated by the directions and at the expence of the ſtate, it is expected, that no perſon or perſons whatever will preſume, in defiance of the authority of the commonwealth, to require or to make any other demonſtrations of joy upon the occaſion, than thoſe directed and authoriſed as aforeſaid.

A deſcription of the triumphal arch and its ornaments.

The arch is fifty feet and ſix inches wide, and thirty-five feet and ſix inches high, excluſive of the balluſtrade, which is three feet and nine inches in height. The arch is fourteen feet wide in the clear, and each of the ſmaller arches nine feet. The pillars are of the Ionic order. The entablature, all the other parts, and the proportions, correſpond with that order; and the whole edifice is finiſhed in the ſtyle of architecture proper for ſuch a building, and uſed by the Romans. The pillars are adorned with ſpiral feſtoons of flowers in their natural colours.

The following devices and inſcriptions are diſtributed in the ſeveral parts appropriated by the antients to ſuch ornaments.

I.

Over the centre arch, the temple of Janus ſhut.

Numina favente

Magnus ab integro ſæculorum naſcitur ordo.

By the Divine favour

A great and new order of ages commences.

II.

On the ſouth ſide of the balluſtrade, a buſt of Lewis the XVIth,

Merendo memoras facit.

His merit makes us remember him.

III.

On the other ſide of the balluſtrade, a pyramidal cenotaph to the memory of thoſe brave men who have died for their country in the late war,

Ob patriam pugnando vulnera paſſi.

Theſe received their wounds for their country.

IV.

On the ſouth ſide of the frize, three lilies, the arms of France,

Gloriam ſuperant.

They exceed glory.

V.

On the left of the former, a plough, ſheaves of wheat, and a ſhip under ſail, the arms of Pennſylvania,

Terra ſuis contenta bonis.

A land contented with its own bleſſings.

VI.

On the left of the preceding, a ſun, the device of France—and thirteen ſtars, the device of the United States,

Cœlo ſociati.

Allied in the heavens.

VII.

On the left of the laſt, two hands joined holding branches of olive and the caduceus of commerce,

Concordia gentium.

The concord of nations.

VIII.

On the ſouth pannel, confederated America, leaning upon a ſoldier, military trophies on each ſide of them,

Fides exercitus.

The fidelity of the army.

IX.

On the other pannel, Indians building churches in the wilderneſs,

Ponunt ferocia corda.

Their ſavage hearts become mild.

X.

On the dye of the ſouth pedeſtal, a library, with inſtruments and emblems of arts and ſciences.

Emolliunt mores.

Theſe ſoften manners.

XI.

On the dye of the next pedeſtal, a large tree bearing thirteen principal and diſtinct branches loaded with fruit,

Robore ſtipitis maturabunt.

By the ſtrength of the body theſe will ripen.

XII.

On the dye of the pedeſtal, upon the right hand in paſſing through the centre arch, Cincinnatus, crowned with laurel, returning to his plough—The plough adorned with a wreath of the ſame—The countenance of Cincinnatus is a ſtriking reſemblance of general Waſhington,

Victrix virtus.

Victorious virtue.

XIII.

On the dye of the next pedeſtal, militia exerciſing,

Protegentes gaudebunt.

Protecting they ſhall enjoy.

On the ſpandrels of the centre arch theſe letters, S. P. Q. P. *The ſenate and people of Pennſylvania.*

The top of the balluſtrade is embelliſhed with figures repreſenting the cardinal virtues, juſtice prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

The whole building illuminated by about twelve hundred lamps.

Directions will be put up in Market ſtreet near Fifth ſtreet, for having the following regulations obſerved, in order that the citizens may have an opportunity of viewing and examining the exhibition with the greateſt convenience and ſatisfaction to themſelves:

1ſt. Perſons walking will pleaſe to advance towards the exhibition by the ways on the outſide of the Foot-pavements, which lead in ſtrait lines from Fifth ſtreet through the ſide arches. Thoſe that advance on the ſouth ſide, after paſſing the ſouth arch, will turn to the left hand down Market ſtreet on the Foot-pavement to Fifth ſtreet. Thoſe who advance on the north ſide, after paſſing the north arch, will turn on the right hand down Market ſtreet on the foot-pavement to Fifth ſtreet. In this manner they may paſs and return as often as they chooſe.

2d. Perſons on horſeback or in carriages are to advance in the middle of Market-ſtreet, and paſſing through the centre arch, continue on to Seventh-ſtreet; then turning to the right or left return by Arch-ſtreet or Cheſnut-ſtreet to Fifth-ſtreet and ſo paſs and return as often as they pleaſe.

Any boys or others, who diſturb the citizens by throwing ſquibs or crackers, or otherwiſe, will be immediately apprehended and ſent to the Work-houſe.

Jan. 24. Thurſday evening laſt being appointed by public authority for the exhibition of the triumphal arch, fireworks, &c. in celebration of peace, preparations for that purpoſe were made at the upper end of Market-ſtreet, agreeable to the deſcription inſerted in our paper of Saturday laſt; but, about an hour before the time fixed for illuminating the tranſparent paintings, an unfortunate accident happened, which ſetting fire to them, they were in an inſtant conſumed; and the blaze communicating to a large quantity of rockets, they alſo blew up, whereby one man was killed on the ſpot and ſeveral others were much hurt; but as little other injury was ſuſtained as could be expected, conſidering the great number of people that were aſſembled in ſo ſmall a ſpace.

On the 20th inſtant, a tranſit of [illegible] obſerved in Cetus, but for want of favourable weather, its place could not be exactly determined. From every circumſtance, on a ſhort obſervation, it is on its paſſage towards the ſun.

Jan. 27. Mr. Peale's ingenious repreſentations of paintings, having been prevented by an unfortunate accident, a number of citizens deſirous of teſtifying their regard for his particular merit on this occaſion, and of ſhewing their zeal and attachment to the glorious cauſe of the intended celebration, have agreed to raiſe a ſum by ſubſcription to renew the exhibition.

It is preſumed, from the very rapid and generous manner in which gentlemen have already ſubſcribed, that a ſufficient ſum will be raiſed in the courſe of a day or two, to complete the work.

N. B. It may not be amiſs to obſerve, Mr. Peale's generoſity was ſuch, that he had it in contemplation to renew the paintings at his own expence.

There is to be no diſplay of rockets or other fire-works.

We have authority to aſſure the public, that the ſubſcription for erecting a bank, by the name of the Bank of Pennſylvania, is very rapidly filling.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 5.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the United States in congreſs aſſembled, "That about nine o'clock in the evening of the 30th of October laſt, the mail for the eaſtward being cloſed and laid on the counter in the poſt-office at Princeton, ſome perſon unknown entered the office and carried off the mail:" the United States in congreſs aſſembled, are hereby pleaſed to offer a reward of three hundred dollars to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and ſecure in any of the gaols in the United States the perpetrator or perpetrators of the aforeſaid robbery, ſo that he, ſhe, or they, may be thereof legally convicted and brought to condign puniſhment: and for the better diſcovery and bringing to juſtice the perſons concerned in the robbery of the ſaid mail, they are hereby pleaſed to promiſe the ſame reward of three hundred dollars, with an indemnity to any perſon who, being an accomplice, ſhall give information and evidence whereby the principle offender or offenders ſhall be convicted as aforeſaid.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, preſident.

Annapolis, January 30, 1784.

[The printers in the ſeveral ſtates are requeſted to inſert the foregoing proclamation in their news papers.]

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, January 15, 1784.

RESOLVED, That the intereſt which has or may become due on loan-office certificates, bearing date between the firſt day of September 1779, and the firſt day of March 1778, is not ſubjected to any depreciation.

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to deviſe ways and means for diſcharging that part of the public debt conſiſting of continental loan-office certificates, iſſued between the firſt day of September 1777, and the firſt day of March 1778.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 26, 1783.

RESOLVED, That the treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore be and is hereby directed to ſtop iſſuing executions againſt the purchaſers of Britiſh property, until the end of the next ſeſſion of aſſembly; and that no further proceedings be had on the executions which have already iſſued againſt the ſaid purchaſers; provided that the intereſt due on the ſaid purchaſe money ſhall be paid on or before the firſt day of June next.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the ſenate, December 28, 1783. Read and aſſented to.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

An act to regulate trade and commerce.

WHEREAS it appears juſt and reaſonable, that duties on damaged goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into this ſtate, ſhould be paid only on the value of ſuch goods, wares and merchandiſe; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, That the value of all damaged goods, wares and merchandiſe, imported into this ſtate, ſhall be aſcertained by the oaths of two impartial men, judges of goods, one to be appointed by the naval officer, the other by the owner or owners of the goods imported and damaged, and in caſe of diſagreement, they to call in a third perſon, to determine likewiſe on oath the ſaid value, which ſhall be concluſive, and the duty paid accordingly; and where any veſſel or veſſels have heretofore entered into any port or harbour within this ſtate, and have departed this ſtate without breaking bulk, and the duties on ſuch veſſels and their cargoes have been paid, or ſecured by bond to be paid, that ſaid duties, if paid, ſhall be repaid to the owner or importer, and if only ſecured by bond to be paid, that ſuch bond or bonds ſhall be cancelled;

And be it enacted, That where any veſſel or veſſels, belonging to ſubjects of foreign nations in amity and alliance with the United States, are compelled by ſtreſs of weather, or damage received, to enter into the ports or harbours of this ſtate to avoid ſhipwreck, or to repair their damages, that the duties ſhall be collected on the goods landed and ſold only, and if it ſhall be neceſſary to land the whole, or any part of the cargo, to refit the veſſel, the goods, wares and merchandiſe, ſo landed, ſhall be ſtored in ſome convenient warehouſe under lock, and the key to be kept by the naval officer, and ſuch goods at all times ſubject to his inſpection.

And be it enacted, That when any veſſel or veſſels ſhall enter into any port or harbour within this ſtate for the purpoſe of trade, and cannot meet with a ſuitable ſale for their cargoes, and do not break bulk, ſuch veſſels ſhall be ſubject only to the duty on tonnage; and if the importers of any goods, wares or merchandiſe, at any time after landing, ſhall not find a ready and advantageous ſale, and chooſe to reſhip ſuch goods, wares or merchandiſe, or any part thereof, that leaves ſhall be given them for that purpoſe by the naval officer, without ſubjecting ſuch goods, wares and merchandiſe, ſo reſhipped, to any duty or duties impoſed by this ſtate for its ſeparate emolument; and if any duties have been paid, or ſecured by bond to be paid, the ſaid duties, if paid, ſhall be repaid to the importer, if only ſecured to be paid, the bond ſhall be cancelled; and the maſter of every ſuch veſſel, and the owner or owners

of such goods, wares and merchandize, so reshipped, shall first give their bond or bonds, with good and sufficient security, to the naval officer, that the said goods, wares and merchandize, or any part thereof, shall not be relanded in any part of this state, and shall previously satisfy the naval officer for the fees due, and that the said goods, wares and merchandize, were legally imported.

And be it enacted, That the documents, and other papers belonging to the vessels of his Most Christian Majesty, shall be lodged with his consul, or deputy consuls, to be delivered to the masters of such vessels by said consul, or his deputies, on his or their receiving a certificate under the hand and seal of office of such naval officer, that the fees of office, and duties imposed by this state for its separate emolument, have been duly paid.

And be it enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandise, imported for the use and consumption of the minister of his Most Christian Majesty, the minister of their High Mightinesses the United Provinces of the Netherlands, or the minister or ministers of such kingdoms or nations as are or may be in alliance with the United States, shall be duly free; and where any duty has been paid on any goods, wares or merchandize, imported as aforesaid, the same shall be repaid.

And be it enacted, That all duties imposed by this act shall be levied and collected in the same manner, and at the same per centum, as is directed by an act, entitled, An act for the defence of the bay, and to impose certain duties on imported articles, passed November session seventeen hundred and eighty-two.

An additional Supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the liquidation and payment of debts against persons convicted of treason.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act for the liquidation and payment of debts against persons convicted of treason, and the supplement thereto, all persons are authorised to carry into, and lodge with the treasurer of the western shore, their several claims against persons convicted of treason, but neither of the above recited acts fix any time for the distribution and payment of such claims; therefore,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby directed, to advertise in the Pennsylvania and Maryland Gazettes, and Baltimore Journal, eight weeks successively, giving notice to all persons, creditors of the above description of men; to bring into his office their several and respective claims, on or before the first day of October next, otherwise they will be precluded of a dividend of such person's estate, in case the same shall be insufficient to discharge all the just debts that may come in against said estate.

And be it enacted, That the said treasurer shall and he is hereby directed, after the aforesaid first day of October next, to proceed to make distribution and payment according to law, to those creditors who have just claims against said estates.

And, Whereas there may be debts due to the aforesaid persons convicted of treason; therefore, *Be it enacted*, That the commissioners for the preservation and sale of British property, be and they are hereby directed, to take into their possession all books, accounts, or other papers belonging to such persons, and that they be and are hereby authorised and directed, to collect, and if need be, to sue for and recover, in the name of this state, all such debts, dues and demands, as they shall discover to be due to the persons aforesaid, and pay the same, after deducting ten per cent. commission for their trouble and expence, into the treasury, and that the monies so paid in, shall be considered as part of the estate of the persons to whom due, and applied toward discharging the claims against such estate respectively.

And, Whereas there may have been contracts and sales made by persons convicted of treason with citizens of this or some adjacent state previous to the commission of such crime, and there being no remedy by law for the compelling a compliance with such contracts and sales, *Be it enacted*, That in all cases where there has been a contract, or sale of any real or personal property, made by any of the persons convicted of treason as aforesaid, which said contract or sale was made and created previous to the commission of the crime of treason as aforesaid, that in such case it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners aforesaid to carry all such sales or contracts into effect, where it shall appear to them to be just and reasonable, and in case of a dispute between the said commissioners and the party or parties, to leave the same to the chancellor, who, upon hearing the parties, may decree upon the same.

The following is taken from a London paper of September 13.

Authentic copy of the decree of the queen of Portugal, for opening a commercial intercourse between her subjects, and those of the United States.

PORTUGAL.

Her majesty has been pleased to order the following decree to be transmitted to her royal court of exchequer, that publication may be made of the same.

WHEREAS by the declaration of the independence of the United States of North-America, the object intended by the royal decree of the 4th of July, 1776, and the publication thereof, by our court of exchequer, on the fifth of the same month, have ceased to operate, We are therefore pleased to abolish and annul the decree and publication aforesaid; and do hereby order, that free entrance be granted in all the ports of our dominions, unto all ships and vessels coming from North-America, in the same manner as was formerly had in the admission of those which arrived from the said colonies in the ports aforesaid, and that hospitality and favour be shewn them, which is usually done to other friendly nations.

Our court of exchequer will see this performed accordingly; and are ordered to cause this decree to be printed and set up in all public places of our city of Lisbon, and of other ports of this kingdom and Algrave, that all persons may have due notice thereof, and none plead ignorance of the same.

Given at Salvaterra de Magos, the 13th of February, 1783.

Signed with her majesty's cypher. And in order that all persons may have notice of this royal resolution of our lady aforesaid, we have caused these presents to be printed, and affixed at all public places of this city, and other parts of this kingdom, agreeable to the tenor of the decree above mentioned.

Lisbon this 17th of February 1783.

(Signed) Gonsalo Jose da Silveira Preto, Jose da Consta Ribeiro.

TO THE PUBLIC.

AS a citizen deeply interested in what concerns the welfare and prosperity of my country, I beg leave to address you on a subject, which in my opinion concerns you nearly; and relying on the indulgence of a people, ever regardful, I hope, of those rights and privileges which they have established to themselves, by one of the greatest and most vigorous exertions that ever adorned the history of mankind, I shall freely offer whatever my mind may suggest, in the relation of a fact highly tending to debilitate their authority as citizens, and to divest them of the appellation of freemen.

Since the arrival of Sir Robert Eden and his family, I have observed their conduct with the eye of a jealous republican; and, from an instance sufficiently strong to divest my mind of the least spark of doubt, I am induced to believe that they, by their coming here at least, intended as no service, if not the greatest injuries in their power; and I hold it as incontrovertible, that those who were our enemies during a just and necessary war, have not such an immediate command over their passions, as so suddenly to become our bosom friends. This, to men of little or no consideration, may seem an illiberal conclusion, or the result of some private animosity; but to convince such, if any there be, that these sentiments do not flow from such a channel, I shall hasten to relate what at once confirmed my apprehensions, and induced me to communicate them to the public.

About a month ago, the register of the land-office had a patent presented to him, which he observed had been lately signed by Robert Eden; whereupon he immediately waited on the governor and council, gave them all the information in his power relative to the matter, and requested their advice and direction. The council then wrote to Sir Robert, reprobating the measure, and requesting him to inform them, Whether he had signed such patent? If so, Under what pretext he had done it, and whether, under an idea of any then existing power as governor? Also directing him to deliver all the patents in his possession to the register of the land-office.——Sir Robert returns an answer, expressing great anxiety and surprise that the affair was discovered; confesses that he had executed such patent, though not under a conception of any power as governor; but that the patents were prepared for signing before he left the country, and that *consequently* he deemed himself equally bound to execute them, as to fulfil any contract that he might have made previous to his departure. He tells them, that he did it for the ease of the persons concerned, and to prevent trouble to the land-office. He at the same time informs them, that he had not done it rashly, or without deliberation; that he had taken the advice of two of his friends, before he had signed the patents. He promises in his letter to deliver all the patents in his possession (amounting, I have understood, to about fifty) to the register; and here, as far as my information goes, the matter rests.

Thus, my fellow citizens, have I endeavoured to communicate to you an affair, which I should not have conceived (however void of principle the man might be) he, or any other person within the reach of our laws would have dared to be guilty of. We ought to guard against every and the least encroachment on our rights; but when a man shall acknowledge, in contempt of our liberties and laws, that he had signed patents which he knew were not valid, for the sake, I suppose, of gaining some pecuniary advantages or other interests, what can we think of such conduct? We cannot suppose that he did it through ignorance, because it is well known that he is a man of abilities; therefore he must have had some inimical design. It is notorious, that Sir Robert's family have raised themselves to their present rank and dignity, by their address and cunning, and that they have been our constant enemies. Mr. William Eden (his brother) had for a long time pushed the parliament to oppress us, and was as inveterate against us at the conclusion of the peace, as he was at the beginning of the war.

After having maturely considered these circumstances, do you not feel yourselves animated with the highest resentment at such an encroachment on your liberties? Are you not struck with uncommon surprise, at the commission of so palpable and unparalleled a piece of audacity? Shall this country, after she has, by the fortitude, bravery, and virtue of her citizens and friends, gained every thing which freemen wish, calmly suffer such an insult? No; I trust that our assembly, when convened, will shew in a spirited manner their resentment at such conduct.

CIVIS.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of Maryland, published in pursuance of the 6th article of instructions from the office of finance, dated the 22th day of February, 1782.

	Dollars.	90ths.
Received January, 1784.	1744	36

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

Baltimore, January 15, 1784.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly of this state at their next session, for a restoration of my confiscated property, or a compensation therefor.

EBENEZER MACKIE.

February 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable plantation, containing about five hundred and five acres of land whereon the subscriber now lives, in Montgomery county, about seven miles from Bladensburg, twelve miles from George-town, and the same distance from the court-house; the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood-land to support the plantation, likewise a very valuable mill seat. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, with all other necessary outhouses, good apple and peach orchards. If not sold at private sale, it will be exposed at public vendue, on the twenty-second day of April next. The terms of sale will be made known to any person applying, or on the day of sale. Possession to be given the first of December next. tf

SAMUEL HARWOOD.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Philemon Warfield, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the Head of Severn, at the sign of the black horse, a bright bay mare, about twelve and a half hands high, with a hanging mane, switch tail, shod all fours, trots and gallops, about eight years old, no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 1 3 76

HIS Most Christian Majesty's packet the COURIER DE L'AMERIQUE, commanded by M. le Chevalier D'Argouges, will sail for Port l'Orient, on or about the 15th of January next. Letters to go in her mail are received at the New-York post-office; and the public are hereby informed, that the French packets are an immediate channel of conveyance for letters from and to all parts of the continent of Europe; the general post-office at Paris having a daily intercourse with all its capitals.

WILLIAM SETON, Deputy Agent.

New-York, December 24, 1783.

*** Letters for all the French packets will be received at all the post-offices within the United States; the inland postage of such letters (from the office into which they are delivered to that at New-York) must be paid at the office in which they are left, or they will not be forwarded.

Philadelphia, December 29, 1783. 3

[The printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above.]

[St. Mary's, January 12, 1784.

ALL persons that have any claims against the estate of Henry Sewall, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims by the tenth day of March next properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to the said estate are requested to settle and pay off their accounts by that day, that the estate may be finally settled. 4X

MARY SEWALL, executrix.

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Deborah Sellman, on Patuxent river, near Queen-Anne, taken up as a stray, a red brindle heifer, three or four years old, her mark is two crops and a slit in the left year. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

LEONARD SELLMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, December 16, 1783.

To be SOLD at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 31st day of January, 1784, if fair, if not the Monday following,

A VALUABLE tract of land lying at the lower end of Anne-Arundel county, containing upwards of 400 acres, about four miles from Herring-bay, and three miles from Lyon's-creek, on Patuxent river, a healthy situation and fine water; the soil is equal to any land in the neighbourhood, and well adapted to Indian corn, fine tobacco, and small grain; on it is plenty of wood, and it is well timbered; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, milk house, overseer's house, negro quarters, two tobacco houses, with two good apple orchards, and a peach orchard, &c. the plantation all under good fence and in fine order for cropping. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale. Six months credit will be given for one third, and one year's credit for the other third of the purchase money, on giving bond on interest from the day of sale with approved security.

At the same time and place will be sold by public sale some valuable slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, the stock, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, &c. for ready money.

[Annapolis, January 23, 1784.

THE above advertisement being handed to the public without a signature, and the time too near at hand for due notice of the sale, I postpone it till the first day of March next, when all gentlemen inclined to purchase may depend on the strictest attendance until the sale be finished. 2

SAMUEL LEWIN.

January 17, 1784.

To be SOLD, for crop tobacco, at public vendue, at the late dwelling plantation of James Leatch, deceased, near Lyon's-creek, in Calvert county, on Monday the 15th day of February next,

A NUMBER of valuable country born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. Eighteen months credit will be given if required, on giving bond with good security. 3X

STEPHEN STEWARD.

Treasury-office, Annapolis, January 10, 1784.

AGREEABLE to an additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the liquidation and payment of debts against persons convicted of treason, passed at November session, 1783; Notice is hereby given to all persons, creditors of the above description of men, to bring into the treasury-office their several and respective claims on or before the first of October next, otherwise they will be precluded of a dividend of such person's estate in case the same shall be insufficient to discharge all the just debts that may come against said estate.

4 THOMAS HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.

Baltimore, January 1, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to Messrs. Speirs, French, and Co. merchants in Glasgow, for dealings at any of their stores on the western shore, that I am fully empowered to receive the debts due said company, and shall constantly attend here for that purpose; those who have it not in their power to pay at present, I expect will *at least* come and renew their obligations.

4 ARCHIBALD MONCRIEFF.

Charles county, January 1, 1784.

On Tuesday the 10th of February, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to sale by public vendue,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, containing about 580 acres. Those who incline to view the land will be shewn it any time before the day of sale. Immediate possession will be given, and credit for three years, upon the punctual payment of one third annually.

S. HANSON, of Samuel.

N. B. Should not the land be sold it will be rented on the same day to the highest bidder, and three negroes may be had with the plantation, if required. If the land should be either sold or rented, there will be exposed to sale all kinds of stock and plantation utensils. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock. 4 X

To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE.

POCKET BIBLES,
Blank books of various sizes,
Wafers, black and red wax,
Ink stands and chests,
Black lead pencils,
Quills, ink-powder,
Gilt letter paper,
Pocket books, and
Playing cards.

6

Where may also be had blank bonds, bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c. &c.

December 8, 1783.

THE estate of Thomas Purnell Sturgis, of Worcester county, being indebted more than the personal estate will pay; the subscribers intend petitioning the next general assembly for an act to empower them to sell the real estate of the said Thomas Purnell Sturgis, to enable them to pay off the debts. w 8

6 ZADOCK SELBY, *executor*,
MARY HALL, *executrix*.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition before the next general assembly for the purpose of obtaining a patent for a tract of land lying in Talbot county, called Soldier's Delight.

7 EDWARD LLOYD.

Just published and to be sold at the Printing-office,
[*Price One-Sixth of a Dollar.*]

A
REPLY
TO A
PAMPHLET,
ENTITLED,
CONSIDERATIONS
ON THE
SOCIETY or ORDER
OF
CINCINNATI, &c.

5

December 18, 1783.

To be SOLD at public sale, pursuant to the last will and testament of Gideon Gary, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Thursday the 26th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for cash or short credit, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

A TRACT of land, containing 258 acres, lying on the Head of South river, within nine miles of the city of Annapolis, on which are ten acres of fine meadow land now fit for the sithe, and more may easily be reclaimed; the improvements are, a good dwelling house with a stone chimney, kitchen, paled garden, and good apple orchard; this land is well wooded and watered, and the soil good either for planting or farming. Also will be exposed to sale, on the same day, a tract of land, containing 60 acres, on which are a very valuable grist and fulling mill, with a never failing stream of water, and now in good repair, with every thing necessary for carrying on the fulling business, a good dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary houses, garden, and apple orchard, the land well wooded and watered. The above tracts adjoin each other, and will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers. Twelve months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security. Any person inclinable to purchase, may view the land by applying to the subscribers on and near the premises. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given immediately. Likewise will be sold at the same time, sundry very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; the crop of corn, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, houshold furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. Four months credit will be given for all sums of money exceeding ten pounds, on giving bond with security if required, before the articles are taken away.

7 ELIZABETH GARY, executrix,
LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

RAN away, the 29th of July 1783, from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county near the Woodyard, a short thick mulatto wench named PHILLIS, thirty years of age, hath a large scar on one of her cheeks; had on, when she went away, an old shift, old white linsey petticoat, and short gown, with a black stripe round the back; I bought her of Mr. Robert Darnall, and she may pass for his property, may change her name and cloaths, and pass for a free woman. Two years ago she ran away and hired herself to Mr John Wynn, of Prince George's county, as a free woman, by the name of Charity Maginnis, and likewise to Mr. Samuel Beary, of Charles county, by the name of Charity Swan. Whoever will deliver the said wench to me, shall receive four hard dollars if taken in this county; if in Charles or St. Mary's counties eight dollars; if a further distance a reasonable satisfaction, paid by me

IGNATIUS HARDY.

N. B. This same wench was sold for running away, and hath been very troublesome to me; she is a great liar and a rogue, and artful in passing with many idle tales in her own neighbourhood, pretending to be sent about my business, and at the same time is run away. She hath made away with several articles of my property for her own; they are too tedious to mention; therefore I desire all manner of persons to have no manner of dealings with her, nor to harbour her one hour except my note from this date hereafter, but take her and deliver her to me, and they shall receive the above reward.

N. B. I do hereby certify, that the said wench is a slave. 11 X ROBERT DARNALL.

Annapolis, October 28, 1783.

To be SOLD or HIRED, by the year or month,

A LIKELY stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper. Apply to

14 W. H. M'PHERSON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELDER BOWIE,
JOHN F. BOWIE, } *executors.*

25

December 25, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends preferring a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act enabling the executors of Levi Hopkins, deceased, to sell so much of the real property which did belong to the said Levi, as will be sufficient to discharge his debts. w 8

5 LEVIN HOPKINS, *executor.*

THE subscriber intends petitioning the general assembly of this state at the next session, for a law to record a deed of bargain and sale made by Thomas Noel, deceased, of two tracts of land, viz. one called Edmondson's Purchase, and the other the Range, situate and lying in Caroline county, to Charles Frazier, of said county.

5 CHARLES FRAZIER.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 24, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 4, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN,

Kent county, April 22, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq. who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis, but can not attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

44 WILLIAM LOGAN.

Annapolis, December 30, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Judith Doyle, the widow and administratrix of James Maw, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to settle and adjust all her affairs relating to the late James Maw's estate; all those who have claims against the same, are desired to bring them in duly authenticated on or before the first day of May 1784, as on that day the said estate will be finally settled, and all those who are indebted to the said James Maw, or Judith Doyle, are requested to settle their accounts and make immediate payment to

6 JOHN CRISALL.

Cæcil county, Maryland, October 15, 1783.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland, at the session which shall happen after this advertisement is published two months agreeable to the resolve of the said assembly, for leave to bring in a bill to secure and establish a title in the subscriber to part or parcels of two tracts of land called Holland's and Heath's Adventure, lying and being in Cæcil county, in the state of Maryland, and which said lands have been conveyed to the subscriber by John Ewing, by deed of conveyance and sale, bearing date the 27th of December, 1771.

6 JAMES GALLESPY.

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 9, 1783.

TAKEN up in the mouth of Patuxent river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner or owners proving his property and paying charges, may have her from

14 X RICHARD STRIGG.

ALMANACKS
For the Year 1784, may be had at the
Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Church-Street.*